FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MCFARLANE CONTINUING MIDDLE EAST TOUR

AU061511 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 6 Aug 83

["McFarlane Continues His Plotting Mission in the Middle East" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 6 /ATA/ -- As the news agencies report, the new special envoy of the White House in the Middle East, Robert McFarlane, is continuing his tour of the capitals of the Middle East countries. In Jerusalem he met and held talks with the head of the Zionist regime, Begin, the Defence Minister Arens, and the Foreign Minister Shamir. In a press conference held after the meeting with the Israeli prime minister, McFarlane declared that the talks he had with him and other Tel Aviv top officials were "extraordinarily positive" and added that they expressed viewpoints and made "very constructive and valuable" proposals with regard to the implementation of the tripartite agreement on the "withdrawal of foreign troops" in Lebanon, an agreement which has been developed and dished out by the American Administration and has an anti-Arab and pro-Israeli content. It is also reported that the American envoy left Jerusalem yesterday for Beirut. It is also reported that Ariel Sharon, former defence minister of Israel at the time of the aggression against the Lebanon, author of the barbarous massacres in the camps of the Palestinian refugees near Beirut, and now minister without portfolio in the Cabinet of Begin, made yesterday too a "short visit" in the Lebanese capital.

All this activity aims to coordinate the anti-Arab plans in the context of the agreement of "strategic collaboration" between the American imperialists and the Israeli Zionists. This is also proved by the approval of the Reagan administration of the plans of Zionist regime on the redeployment of 30 thousand troops and its heavy military technique in Lebanon.

The news agencies report meanwhile that an Israeli Government delegation is holding talks with the top officials of the American Administration in Washington concerning the increase of the military and economic aid for Israel. Referring to the latest data, the news agencies point out that the American aid for the Zionist regime will reach during next year to 2.8 billion dollars. According to official statistics from 1948 on Washington has granted this regime aids which are estimated to be more than 25 billion dollars. These are mainly used to supply Israel with U.S.-made armaments.

U.S. 'CAPACITY TO INTERFERE' IN C. AMERICA VIEWED

AU061514 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 6 Aug 83

["Washington Threatens To Interfere Militarily in Central America" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 6 /ATA/ -- In a speech before the Commission for the Foreign Affairs of the Senate, the Secretary of the U.S. State Department, George Shultz, declared that the U.S.-Honduras joint military manoeuvres to begin in Central America next month and which will continue for six months running "must reveal the capacity of the USA to interfere in this region". As reported from Pentagon recently, about 22,000 officers and soldiers will take part in these manoeuvres. Using the language of threats, Shultz said that "it is important to show our opponents that we possess strong means of threat". He openly admitted the secret activity of the agents of CIA against Nicaragua and stressed that the Pentagon has demanded again to increase the number of the U.S. military "advisers" in Salvador. Shultz also declared that the policy the USA is actually applying in Central America is characterized by "the close connection of the diplomatic activity with the demonstration of force".

Under the pretext of these manoeuvres, the U.S. imperialists are increasing to a considerable extent their military presence in the waters of Central America and in the countries of this region. Relying on the policy from the positions of strength, Washington aims at weakening the determination of the Central American peoples in their armed struggle against the anti-people's regimes and the U.S. dictate. In a press conference held in Mangua recently on the recent armed provocations of Somoza gangs, which have their bases in Honduras, and are trained by the Pentagon officers and on the intensive preparations being made for the coming U.S.-Honduran manoeuvres, the defense minister of Nicaragua stressed that "Reagan administration is working out plans for a direct military interference against our country" and added that "Washington wants to mask its militarist plans with the clamour of the desire for talks, but in fact the U.S. policy in this region relies only on the use of brutal military force."

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR 'OVERFULFILLS' TASK PLAN

AU051700 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Raise The Spirit of Action for the Timely Transporation of Commodities"]

[Excerpts] The working people in the transportation sector have fulfilled and overfulfilled the planned tasks for the first half of the current year, better meeting the needs of the economy and the people in moving commodities and passengers. This was achieved in all types of transportation as regards the volume of work, as well as financial incomes.

The achievements of this 6-month period reflect not only the higher mobilization of drivers, mechanics, cadres, and specialists, but also a number of improvements in the method of work of the management of enterprises, and the apparatus of the ministry in meeting in good time the growing tasks and in overcoming obstacles and difficulties with a higher sense of responsibility and with closer and more fruitful cooperation between producers and consumers of commodities. It is to be stressed that the spirit of action has characterized the working people of the transporation sector during this period.

Compared to the corresponding period last year a number of important indicators in the various types of transportation have been improved. The railroad sector's load was 10 percent higher and the rapidity in the movement of commodities increased on some lines. The volume of work with trailers in the road transporation sector increased 8 percent with regard to tonnage and 4.5 percent in tonnes-kilometer. Productivity in coastal and external maritime transportation increased 8.5 percent and 14 percent respectively. The road transportation pools in Elbasan, Tirana, Dibar, Lushnje, Fushe Arrez and Pogradec, and the railroad sectors in Tirana, Pogradec, and Ballsh have been in the lead.

BRIEFS

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS -- The construction workers of the Koman Hydroelectric Power Plant are fulfilling the solid tasks confronting them. Since the beginning of this year, 723,000 cubic meters of rocks have been used on the dam, 300,000 cubic meters of earth have been shifted on the surface, 60,000 cubic meters of earth have been dug out of tunnels, and 79,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured. Work is now concentrated on the turbine hall, as well as on the various tunnels. It is expected that the first two turbines will be installed by the end of 1985. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 6 Aug 83 AU]

AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE CONDEMNS CHAD INTERFERENCE

AU051938 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 5 Aug

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- In a declaration the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa condemns the growing, ever greater interference of the imperialist forces in Chad's internal affairs -- an interference with well-known end-goal, imposing a neocolonial rule with the help of the weapon, pointed against the interests of the African peoples and their independence.

The declaration reads in part that by throwing off the mask of "concern" over the fate of Africa, these forces have proceeded towards an overt materialization of their imperialistic plots, which has a disastrous effect on the efforts to eliminate the grave danger posed to the peace and security in that part of the world. No doubt, such is the purpose of the actions undertaken in Chad by the USA and its other allies and followers.

The gross interference of those countries in the internal conflict between hostile Chad groupings through direct participation in the hostilities and the growing supplies of modern war equipment in Ndjamena cannot but evoke alarm. Moreover, unprovoked and ungrounded attacks and demonstrative threats for aggression acts are being directed at the independent Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a fact which poses a threat of a further exacerbation of the tension and expanding the area of armed clashes. This is attested by the appearance of the Sixth US fleet, known for its gendarme functions, in the immediate vicinity of Libya's shores and the search for other pretexts "to square accounts" with that African country, the declaration reads in part.

BTA SCORES REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY 'ADVENTURISM'

AU051445 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA observer Dimitur Shihmanov) -- The sharp rise of the military aid for the regime of the U.S. protege in Chad Hissein Habre, proclaimed by President Reagan, comes to confirm that the U.S. policy of aggression pursued in that part of Africa does not differ from its policy in Central America, the Middle East, and South Africa. It is aimed at reinforcing and expanding the U.S. military presence in that region, imposing a neocolonial proimperialist regime on Chad, and using her territory as a springboard for interventions against other African states. The U.S. policy towards Chad and her neighbouring countries poses a direct threat to Libya in the first place.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. armed forces from the East Mediterranean to the African horn and the Persian Gulf are a new show of the U.S. military adventurism. No doubt, those manoeuvres are a training for possible military interventions against countries which do not accept the U.S. diktat or have adopted a non-capitalist way of development and an anti-imperialist foreign political course. In Central America the plot against Nicaragua, the intervention in El Salvador, and also in other Latin American states against the national liberation movements, go on with a more impudent aggressiveness and lack of respect for the basic legal norms in international relations. The latest inadmissible act of violating the international law is the pirate act of the U.S. warships on the Soviet merchant vessel "Alexandr Ulyanov" carrying cargo for Nicaragua. In actual fact it means that the USA is starting a military blockade of Nicaragua, which is a step towards overt military intervention.

How far will interstate relations go if every state assumes the "right" to establish a sea military blockade against countries the regime and policy of which it dislikes and stops and ransacks their merchant ships? The adventurism of the foreign policy of President Reagan's crew poses great dangers not only for the normal state and development of interstate and international relations, but for world peace as well.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF JAPAN'S ABE

Talks Begin 5 Aug

AU051443 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Japanese relations were highly esteemed at today's formal talks held here between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Japan, Mr Shintaro Abe.

Bilateral cooperation was discussed on a frank, constructive, and friendly spirit. The striving of the two parties for further developing and deepening of the ties in the economy and culture, for cooperation in international organisations, was confirmed. Stress was laid on the contacts maintained by Bulgaria and Japan at various levels and in different spheres.

In discussing the international issues, the two parties to the talks expressed a desire to work, notwithstanding the differences in views and sociopolitical systems, towards easing the tension and consolidating peace in the world.

Filipov Receives Abe

AU051538 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan, in Sofia this afternoon. During a talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

Zhivkov Reception; Visit Concludes

AU061537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] At the Evksinograd Residence in Varna, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Bulgaria. During the friendly talks, the countries' bilateral relations were positively assessed and a common desire for their further development was expressed. Issues of the international situation were reviewed, and special attention was attached to preserving world peace. Noting the 38th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, which took the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, the need to undertake decisive measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, which is overshadowing mankind, was emphasized. Petur Mladenov also attended the talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, attended by the following comrades:

Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, and the officials accompanying the Japanese foreign minister.

Shintaro Abe later left the country. He was seen off at Varna Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers, highranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and leaders of Varna.

'Announcement' on Official Visit

AU080732 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Joint Bulgarian-Japanese "Announcement" on the 5-6 August official visit of Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, made an official visit to Bulgaria on 5-6 August 1983.

During his visit the Japanese foreign minister was received by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Japanese minister of foreign affairs conveyed the greetings of Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's premier.

The two countries' ministers of foreign affairs conducted useful talks in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness, and mutual understanding. They noted with satisfaction that the two countries' relations in various areas are developing successfully and expressed their determination to make efforts for their further expansion.

Evaluating the possibilities for further developing economic relations, the ministers stressed the necessity of making efforts to expand the mutually beneficial cooperation in areas of joint interest.

They also confirmed the importance of cultural exchange for developing mutual relations.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on international issues of joint interest. They expressed their concern with the present international situation and shared the conviction that protecting international peace and cooperation is of the greatest importance for all peoples throughout the world.

They also shared the conviction that disputed international issues must be peacefully solved, and that according to the UN Charter, force or the threat of force must not be used in international relations.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction the positive results of the meetings and talks that took place during the visit of the Japanese foreign minister and expressed their conviction that this visit would contribute to strengthening the two countries' relations of friendship and mutual understanding.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to him by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He invited Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, to visit Japan. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed upon later on.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TANZANIA

AU061409 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] A government economic delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation, has left for Tanzania. The delegation will participate in the sixth session of this committee in the town of Arusha.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONFERENCE ON COUNTERPLANS

AU052002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] A conference took place at the Council of Ministers at which measures were discussed for the implementation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions for a new approach to counterplanning.

The conference stressed that in working out counterplans the achievement of advanced experience in our country and abroad must be guaranteed, that an improvement of production quality must be achieved and that raw materials, energy, and fuel must be used thriftily, while at the same time the growth and the high level of labor productivity must be observed.

The counterplans must be worked out in accordance with the requirements for a consistent and all-round application of the new economic approach and its mechanism by widely using the great opportunities and incentives contained in this approach and its mechanism.

The task is that counterplans of each enterprise should contribute to achieving results that guarantee the comprehensive implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, as early as in 1984. The counterplans must become a chief instrument in socialist economic management by guaranteeing the self-sufficiency of economic organizations through a stabilization of internal resources and through ensuring better results from the total activities of each enterprise, organization, and agro-industrial complex.

Special attention was devoted during the conference to the necessity for the active participation of ministries, okrug people's councils, scientific institutions, and of engineering organizations in compiling highly effective counterplans for the 1984 period within every collective, within every economic organization, and within each okrug.

RADIO REPORTS LEADERS' APPEARANCES 31 JUL-7 AUG

AU061410 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 31 July and 7 August, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, chaired a session of the National Assembly Socioeconomic Development Commission in Sofia (1500 GMT 1 Aug).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, attended an okrug party plenum in Stara Zagora (0900 GMT 2 August). Bozhinov is also reported to have chaired a builders' meeting in Kyustendik (1730 GMT 3 August).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of Sofia city party committee, chaired a plenum of the Sofia city party organization (1730 GMT 2 August). Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended the funeral of artist Filipov in Sofia (0900 GMT 5 August).

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, continued his stay in Khaskovo Okrug and visited certain industrial projects. (0900 GMT 4 August).

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Commmittee, and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended the funeral of the artist Filipov in Sofia (0900 GMT 5 August).

## GERLE RECEIVES BENIN PARTY DELEGATION 4 AUG

LD041418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received in Prague today a delegation from the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee headed by Gado Girigissou, Politburo member and minister of public works and buildings. During their conversation, Ladislav Gerle briefed the guests on Czechoslovakia's social and economic development and stressed its interest in contributing even further to the industrialization of the People's Republic of Benin. Concerning this, they discussed some issues, the implementation of which is to contribute to deepening multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL HARVEST STATISTICS -- According to the CSSR's Ministry of Agriculture and Food, by 2 August 1983, 65.8 percent of all grain had been harvested and threshed throughout the CSSR; the figure for the Czech Socialist Republic is 55.9, and for the Slovak Socialist Republic, 90.6 percent. One hundred percent of the rape has been harvested in Central Bohemia, including Prague, in East Bohemia, and South and North Moravia. Considerable losses have been registered among sugar beets, corn, and also late potatoes and fodder crops, due to the continuing drought. Seventy-five percent of the clover and alfalfa have been harvested; 67 percent of the meadows and pastures have been mowed (55.5 percent in the Czech lands, 45.7 percent in Slovakia); and potatoes have been gathered from about 61 percent of the acreage, which amounts to more than 8,200 hectares. Corn for silage is prematurely ripe and drying out, which means considerable losses. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 83 p 1 AU]

MARRIAGE FIGURES DROPPING -- In recent years, the number of marriages in the CSSR has been steadily dropping. In 1976, there were 139,000 marriages; the figure for 1982 was more than 117,000; and for the first half of 1983, only 54,000. This tendency, which is attributed to a decrease in the number of young people of marriageable age and to the growing number of divorced citizens who do not remarry, is expected to continue. More than 2,500 of the 54,000 marriages concluded in the first half of 1983 consist of couples with at least one partner not of full legal age. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

## CPSU SECTION CHIEF LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

### Visits Katowice Voivodship

PM062057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Aktiv"]

[Text] Katowice, 4 Aug -- A delegation of CPSU Central Committee workers which is in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee has visited the red coalfield mine and the T. Kosciuszko metallurgical combine and met with the aktiv of these enterprises' primary party organizations.

L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, spoke about the work of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum and about certain questions of the contemporary international situation.

The delegation had a conversation with Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

### Visit Ends

LD061552 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU CC, head of the Department of International Information, stayed in Poland, August 1-6, in response to the invitation from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The aim of the working visit of the Soviet guests was to exchange experience in the field of the ideological, propaganda and information work between the PUWP and the (?CPSU).

The chairman of the delegation was received by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and by (?PUWP) secretary and Political Bureau member Jozef Czyrek and alternate Political Bureau member Jan Glowczyk. The guests had meetings with leaderships of PUWP CC departments. Information was exchanged on chief directions of the ideological and propaganda activity of the two fraternal parties. Also, experience was exchanged dealing with the struggle against the [words indistinct] centres of ideological subversion.

The Soviet delegation held talks with acting head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vice-Minister Jozef Wieyns and experts and met journalists in the headquarters of the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU.

L. Zamyatin delivered a report for members of the party apparatus and [words indistinct]

The Soviet delegation visited the Katowice and Wroclaw Voivodships to meet miners and factory workers.

## CPSU PROPAGANDA CHIEF VISITS; MEETS ORZECHOWSKI

AU041047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: "CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department Chief Visits Poland"]

[Text] Georgiy Oganov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, has paid a working visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department. The Soviet guest attended a series of meetings with party aktivs including PZPR Central Committee lecturers and also with ideological aktivs from the PZPR voivodship committees in Bydgoszcz, Torun, and Warsaw. The meetings were devoted to party work problems since the June CPSU Central Committee plenum, which had been devoted mainly to ideological issues. During his stay in Warsaw G. Oganov was received by PZPR Central Committee secretary Marian Orzechowski.

## MUECKENBERGER-LED GDR DELEGATION IN POLAND

### Itinerary Issued

LD032131 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] At the invitation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, a delegation of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society has arrived in Poland. Leader of the delegation is Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

A meeting with the guests was held in the Warsaw seat of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board. Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the main board, handed over golden honorary badges for achievements in internationlist upbringing of societies, and for the consolidation and deepening of cooperation between the two organizations. Their role is particularly significant in the process of strengthening the unity of the socialist state community in face of the increasing threats to peace.

The purpose of the visit of the GDR delegation is to exchange experiences in social activities and to further develop friendly relations. The delegations will visit Katowice and Zawiercie and will hold talks with representatives of the leadership of the PZPR Central Committee and the Central Commission of Party Control.

### Meets Urbanski

LD060400 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Aug (PAP) -- Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the PUWP Jerzy Urbanski met here today with Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, member of the Politial Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED CC), now on a visit to Warsaw.

In a friendly and cordial talk matters pertaining to the work of the central party control bodies of the PUWP and the SED were discussed.

JARUZELSKI ON 'UNANNOUNCED' TOURS OF COUNTRYSIDE

Visits Soldiers, Campers

LD062135 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1750 GMT on 5 August carries a 20-minute program reporting on PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Pomeranian Military District 3 and 4 August accompanied by PZPR Central Committee Secretaries Zbigniew Michalek and Waldemar Swirgon, Deputy Minister of National Defense General Tadeusz Tuczapski, Director of the Main Board of Combat Training Lieutenant General Baranski and First Deputy Chief of the Main Political Administration Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo.

The program begins with the announcer saying that on 3 August Wojciech Jaruzelski observed exercises by an armored unit, a mechanized unit, and a reconnaissance unit of the Pomeranian Military District, and stating that "when marital law ended the soldiers returned to their barracks richer in the respect and appreciation they won for their patriotic attitude and for all they did for the state and the nation in the difficult days of martial law." Jaruzelski can be heard indistinctly conversing with the soldiers.

Next the scene moves to the reconnaissance training center of the military district, the announcer stating that "Wojciech Jaruzelski watched an exercise in overcoming underwater obstacles and swimming on a fixed bearing," Jaruzelski is then heard to say the following: "I address you with particular sentiment because I myself was a reconnaissance soldier; true, it was during the war, old times, but this is a military profession, a military craft that demands particular values and I wish you well in carrying out the [word indistinct] duty, serving to the end as an (?instrument) of the homeland."

The announcer continues by saying that Wojciech Jaruzelski went from the training grounds to visit scouts camped in the woods near Piecznik. In a conversation with the scouts Jaruzelski asks whether they like scouting and whether they have written home to their mothers.

The program goes on to describe Jaruzelski's visit to a national rally of the student voluntary work corps in Walcz, which was attended also by foreign students. Against a background of noise of hammering and construction work Jaruzelski asks the students about the living conditions in the student dormitories and the work of the voluntary work crops.

Next the announcer says that on 4 August Jaruzelski visited a state farm and spoke with people from Dobino Village. Jaruzelski is heard speaking with private farmer Zdzislaw Michalik, who has relatives from France staying with him. Jaruzelski asks a female relative about her suntan and remarks on the good weather in Poland, saying that it is "too good" and that "the farmers have been complaining that it is too good." He asks the woman to keep her mother tongue, then says: "We speak of France with a great deal of sympathy but with great sadness that it is precisely the French, of whom we are so fond by tradition and history, who now regard us otherwise. But this is another matter, a question of politics, the problem of Mr Mitterrand and others. We regret that this is so. But let us bear in mind that you are a Pole and we are Poles and Poles have never yielded to any ultimatum and will not yield on this occasion. Please be always proud of your homeland."

Finally the program presenter says that Jaruzelski visited Stefan Samborski, a World War II veteran of Dobino Village. Samborski can be heard recounting how he came to Dobino in 1946 to take up farming.

The program concludes with the presenter saying the following: "This trip by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, like all previous unannounced visits, was another opportunity to get to know the everyday life of citizens and their troubles and joys.

It confirmed that every issue has a great state dimension but also a personal human dimension. Such direct contacts bring more food for thought and reflection than many an official document or dry statistics. In the case it is not just a matter of reflection; the results of this and other meetings are used in the work of the government."

Visits Construction Site

LD061835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Only 40 hours after meeting with youths and farmers, Wojciech Jaruzelski today visited the construction site of the Warsaw subway. He met there with Soviet students and workers and their Polish comrades, and also with the construction management and representatives of the Engergopol-6 Association. The general was accompanied by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the Party Central Committee, Stanislaw Galecki, secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, and Colonel Eugeniusz Zaiko, Deputy Mayor of the capital city of Warsaw.

The deputy director of the subway construction Jozef Zajaczkowski, informed Gen Jaruzelski about work progress and discussed the cooperation with Soviet experts in the implementation of this great project.

Let us recall that the Soviet side supplied the basic equipment and trained Polish experts. It is also envisaged that 90 coaches will be handed over as a gift, thus considerably reducing the costs of purchasing rolling stock. The Soviet Union will also hand over to Poland, free of charge as a gift from the Soviet people, full technical documentation of the construction, machinery, and installations which will be produced by Polish industry.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski began direct talks with the Soviet students and workers who are employed in the construction of the Warsaw subway. One member of the Soviet work camp said that friendship and the desire for peace link the Soviet students and workers with Polish youth. At the end of the meeting Gen Jaruzelski conveyed to all the construction workers cordial greetings from the Politburo and from the government. He also wished Polish and Soviet youth satisfaction with work, lasting friendship, and happiness in private life. These direct, authentic contacts, he said, enrich fraternal cooperation linking the Polish people and the people of the Soviet Union. He wished them fond memories of our capital and Poland.

PRESS SPOKESMAN CITES FIGURES ON AMNESTY

LD052224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice has reported that, up to yesterday, the general courts have applied the amnesty act to 2,643 people. All in all, 1,121 people had their sentences remitted and 60 people had their sentences commuted. One thousand four hundred and seventeen court proceedings have been discontinued. Of the total number of people to whom the courts applied the amnesty, 379 are perpetration of crimes committed for political motives.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS TEACHERS TRADE UNION

LD051810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered a national trade union organization of teachers called the Union of Polish Teachers. The union combines 1,527 works' organizations of teachers and educational and scientific workers.

The Union of Polish Teachers has about 250,000 members. As soon as the new school year begins the preparations for a congress of the union will start. The congress will be held toward the end of October.

WALESA ON EXPANDING OPERATIONS TO REGIONAL LEVEL

AU062012 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1955 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] The Polish workers leader Walesa wants to carry out actions in the future at a regional rather than at a national level.

In an interview for tomorrow's issue of the [Graz] KLEINE ZEITUNG, Walesa stated that regional organizations were more difficult to disband than a single national organization.

To a question whether he was prepared to be arrested again, Walesa said he would by no means like to return to jail. He said he has plans but could not speak about them yet.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON WESTERN 'RESTRICTIONS'

AU050950 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Aug 83 pp 3-4

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: "The Cost of Western Restrictions -- Who Will Foot the Bill?"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk] Comrade Minister, the measures taken by the United States and some of its allies and the political aim and background of these measures were obvious from the very beginning and were not kept secret by those who declared the economic war in Poland. This "war" has continued for over 18 months now. What are these sanctions?

[Dlugotz] You have said "sanctions," which is a popular term, but it is not the correct term, strictly speaking. The West is using it, thus implying that someone who has harmed someone else has been punished. Yet we have harmed no one.

We have to define the decisions made in the West as one-sided and illegal, as discriminating restrictions which are at odds with existing agreements. They are directed against economic cooperation with Poland and are meant to increase our economic cooperation with Poland and are meant to increase our economic difficulties, which, in turn, were to be used as a lever to help the West achieve its specific political arms, which are completely in conflict with our national interests.

[Mikolajczyk] Comrade Minister, we owe it to our readers to describe the meaning of the economic blockade applied against Poland.

[Dlugosz] We can mention several kinds of discriminatory measures, all of which were intended to disorganize our economy and market in order to sow the moods of concern and confrontation in the minds of our people. Let me begin with the measures of direct impact.

They include the ban on fishing by our fishing fleet in the American zone. At one time our fleet could take about 220,000 tons of fish, but the necessity of fishing in other waters reduced the catch by about 30 percent and increased the cost of fishing, which has helped hike retail prices. Another example: The suspension of the flights of our passenger planes took some 20,000 passengers by surprise. They had already paid for their flights. This has cost us about $20 million and caused hardship to the passengers concerned.

The restrictions of a direct but more extensive impact are much more painful economically. I have in mind the suspension of the most-favored-nation clause. The products and machinery that were our traditional exports to the United States were subjected to such high custom duties that their export became unprofitable. What is more, we produced them to meet the specifications of the U.S. market, but these specifications are not necessarily what other potential buyers want.

The restrictions in question have also barred our access to the International Monetary Fund and to the World Bank, which has deprived us of additional sources of loans at a relatively low interest. This is very painful in view of the size of our debts.

However, the most painful event was the immediate blocking of the loan to finance the imports of material for our industries, which were excessively tied by cooperation with the West in the second half of the seventies. Given this extensive dependence on imports, which is illustrated by the fact that every zloty worth of imports can produce up to Z100 worth of finished products, the West's action to cut off fiscal and credit ties with us is causing the losses one can easily imagine.

The results of the "credit weapon" -- this is how the U.S. politicians term these restrictions -- are being intensified by the fact that our inability to import a component part for a product makes this product a total loss.

There are also indirect losses which it is difficult to calculate. These losses can be caused by the uncertainty of mutual relations or by the delays of technological transfers.

[Mikolajczyk] With regard to the costs of the restrictions: Is it possible to accurately calculate them? Are these calculations made merely for reasons of statistics?

[Dlugosz] We continue to register these costs most accurately and to include in them the losses caused by the aforementioned inability to import a component part for a product in production. The losses continue to increase from day to day. At present they amount to several billion dollars or between 10 and 19 percentage points of our annual national income.

As you can see, it is obvious that we would now have been further ahead in eliminating our crisis difficulties if there had been no discriminatory restrictions. A large proportion of our difficulties in such consumer goods as meat, especially poultry, clothing, and durables, is being caused by the Western fiscal blockade.

We do not register these costs for statistics alone.

[Mikolajczyk] Your statement poses the question of whether the losses caused us by the illegal and one-sided measures taken by the United States and some of its allies can be made good by them.

[Dlugosz] There is an elementary principle in people-to-people relations -- this principle can be extended by international law to interstate relations -- which says that one person is responsible for causing losses to another person and has to bear the consequences.

[Mikolajczjk] This means that we can ask for compensation!

[Dlugosz] There are grounds for this. Such grounds are also supplied by the sponsors of the discriminatory measures announced by representatives of the U.S. Administration, for whom the state bears full responsibility in line with international law.

[Mikolajczyk] The final question: What are the basic conclusions we have drawn for our policy of economic cooperation with the world from our experience in the past few years?

[Dlugosz] Without giving up the active defense and promotion of our rights -- I have hinted at this already -- we must try to adapt our economy more effectively to new conditions. We must do it primarily through radical progress in labor productivity and in the management of raw and other materials. These tasks have been formulated by the 3-year plan and by the austerity and anti-inflation plans. The mechanism of our economic reform have created a specific potential to do this.

Another conclusion is to consistently intensify our cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, and to switch over to higher and more effective forms of socialist economic integration. Finally, we have to stimulate our cooperation with the developing countries as envisaged by the long-term program that was adopted by the government not so long ago.

This does not mean that we want to isolate ourselves from economic cooperation with the capitalist countries. We will develop relations with all the capitalist partners who respect their obligations and do not violate the agreements in force.

## PROGRESS IN GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROGRAM REPORTED

AU051211 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Report signed "(M.P.)": "At Grain Procurement Stations"]

[Summary] The grain procurement stations are working at full speed. In the last 4 days of July farmers sold 580,000 tons of grain to these stations, and are now selling about 150,000 tons each day. In July grain procurement amounted to 1.34 million tons, including some 200,000 tons from last year's harvest.

This year's plan for the procurement of edible grains amounts to 3.5 million tons and of sowing grains to about 500,000 tons. These are the plans, but the needs are as follows: We need 5.8-6 million tons of grains for flour, groats, and similar products; about 400,000 tons for concentrated foods, beer, and so on; 1.4-1.5 million tons for feed; and about 300,000 tons to make good various losses. This means that we need 8-8.2 million tons of grains to meet our modest needs and that we will have to buy large amounts of grains abroad.

Progress in procurement is favorable. The present trend of grain deliveries suggests that some 2.5 million tons of grain should be under storage at the end of August, after which deliveries will be much slower.

## TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY'S AGRICULTURE VIEWS ASSAILED

PM051454 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 13 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Henryk Poradzinski commentary: "TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Lamentations: Black-Tinted Glasses and Peasant Farms"]

[Text] Recently, the sociocultural Catholic periodical TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY has been intensifying its lamentations on the situation in the Polish farming sector and on the status of individual farming. Not so long ago, Professor Jan Kierlanowski cried torrents of tears in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's columns.

In issue No 28 (1776) of 10 July this year, the lamentations are, for a change, continued by the deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Agricultural Economics, Docent Dr Antoni Leopold, and Slawomir Siwek. They both wring their hands in despair; they try to outdo each other in painting the blackest portrait of the present condition of the individual peasant farm and of the system of steering our agriculture; they both voice full agreement, the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY journalist and the representative of a state-sponsored scientific establishment. "The affairs of the farming sector are looking black," Slawomir Siwek begins. And docent Dr. Antoni Leopold replies that, indeed, "agriculture is suffering." The journalist attempts to elicit the desired response from the expert and says that "there is a lack of an appropriate mechanism," whereupon the expert answers only too readily: "I agree," and announces that he will "return to this question again" at a later point in the conversation. The inquisitive journalist continues, trying to sound out the deputy chairman of a Polish Academy of Sciences agency -- financed by the state -- about his opinion concerning the "origins of the crisis." And here follows a lengthy exposition offered by the professor.

"The development of the crisis had been long and gradual," he states, "but it accelerated in 1980," as in the 1970's. In one breath he lists the following: the collapse of the credit-financed purchase system, the stagnation affecting the supply system; the structural disintegration of agriculture; the virtually discontinued sales to farmers of land available in the state land fund (which, instead, goes to the state farms, to farming cooperatives, or the agricultural circles' collective farms; and the specialized farms. The journalist is not, however, satisfied with these wailings coming from the professor: he looks back as far as 1948 and the following years for the genesis of the crisis. He takes great care, however, to overlook the years 1944 to 1946, during which the agrarian reform was carried out -- the latter, as is generally known, being opposed by the Church, which defended large landowner estates and large kulak farms. About this embarrassing chapter in the history of the Church in Poland, Slawomir Siwek refuses to reminisce, for what good would that do? He prefers to remember other years and other periods. And so he shoots straight from the hip: "...The mistakes were made after 1948. The best farms were broken up and the goal was made unclear..." Just a moment -- "The best farms?" ...Which ones? Perhaps those that had been earlier defended by the Church?

But we should not pump S. Siwek too much. Let us read on and see what the representatives of a state-sponsored scientific establishment has to say to the charges brought by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. Well, he has a lot to say, and he even plays a strong trump on his interlocutor's card: "The 'antikulak' campaign," this scientist states "resulted in a depreciation of the value of a good farmer in our agricultural practice. Good husbandmen were no longer respected. And, after all, a good farmer means also a wealthy one." All in all "the system was not geared to promoting an improvement in our farm structure" -- that is, to follow our professor's reasoning, it did not favor the creation of large farms owned individually by peasants.

In this way, both our gentlemen arrived at the present period to ponder the question of how to brighten up the black picture of the Polish rural sector. Both say the same things, and both argue eagerly for "a free market for agricultural products." "I am in favor of a free market for agricultural products" confesses our docent candidly... "It is therefore necessary to start changing the whole system, doing it gradually but consistently and as quickly as possible." How to consistently change the whole system we never got to know, however, since this fragment indicates... an intervention by the censor. But our docent will not quite let the censor have his way and in a later part of the conversation he will tell TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY about yet another of this dreams -- namely, one connected with his opinion that even the constitutional provision guaranteeing the permanent status of the individual farming system in our agricultural sector is not enough to maintain "full confidence in the future prospects of the individual farming system."

It is therefore necessary to foster "authentic participation of farmers in deciding about the development of the rural sector." And more than that: Here "perhaps even more important is the actual current policy and a definition of the powers of the administrative organs." Connected with this is the "legal ratification of free land sales." It is true that the expert perceives certain changes for the better here, ensuing from the amendments introduced in the Civil Code, but, as he stresses bitterly, "these changes are not radical enough." "I am decidedly in favor of a free land market," thus one of the chiefs of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Agricultural Economics clinches the matter. In short, what is needed is a revolution of sorts in the sphere of land sales, self-management in the rural sector, social control, and some unspecified rural sector's initiatives. Just what is not needed? Here both our gentlemen lash out against the administrative apparatus, that is, the "clerical apparatus," which is "perfectly happy as it is," and also against "monopolization" in the trade and services sector and "artificial formations in the administration," these "formations" referring to our current system of agricultural services.

The entirety of these "revelatory" musings, this great lament over the "black" picture of the Polish rural sector, sounded in unison by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and a representative of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Agricultural Economics, ends with ... another intervention by the censor. For Docent Dr Antoni Leopold was not quite certain until the end whether those who make the decisions have already come to comprehend the needs of the peasant, or whether they are still in the dark...

While quoting all these thoughts on the affairs of peasant farmers, presented in the columns of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY by the two unanimous conversational partners, I keep wondering what aim these two gentlemen have set themselves and, generally, what views on agricultural reforms are being promoted and disseminated by the "sociocultural Catholic periodical." On whom do they put their money? On which type of farm? On what system? On what forces? It is clear from the theses put forward both by the docent-doctor and the TYDODNIK POWSZECHNY journalist that they are not happy with the system currently in operation in the Polish farming sector, or with the entire model of the Polish agricultural system: one based on the multi-sector principle and supported by the state. They would gladly change it and build a new one in its place. In their own model, the rule would be a large, self-managing, self-determining, free and independent agricultural farm owned by an individual peasant.

When was it that we last went over this question? Where have we heard it all before? We know it well indeed, both from before the war, from the interwar period of capitalism and large land ownership, and from the not-so-distant time when Rural Solidarity lorded it up, proclaiming similar views -- which it even now continues to do from the underground, still putting its money on the individual farm system.

The general rule, then, would be as follows: "free market," "free land sales," and a free trial of strength. Let us not beat about the bush: It would simply be a thoroughly capitalist system of agriculture. Perhaps it would not go as far as allowing for huge farming landlord estates [majatki obszarnicze], since the times have changed too much for that, but all the same there would exist the "pure" ownership model. And it is for such a system of agriculture that Slawomir Siwek would be ready to activate foreign aid, as he himself stated in the conversation in question.

It is possible to understand TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY promoting such concepts. It has never attempted to conceal the fact that it is traveling on a different bandwagon, but what is a Polish Academy of Sciences scientific agency doing on the same bandwagon?

The reservation made by our docent-doctor Antoni Leopold, deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Committee for Agricultural Economics, that he was speaking "entirely in his own name," does not make anything clear, particularly as TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY itself printed the conversation under the officially nondiscriminating title of "Let Us Give Peasants a Chance: Docent Dr Antoni Leopold, Deputy Chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Agricultural Economics, Talks to Slawomir Siwek." If the conversation were a private one, it could have been conducted over a cup of tea or coffee in one of Warsaw's cafes, not published in the columns of an official press organ.

And, as a marginal consideration, I wonder if our two gentlemen really believe what they say: that the Polish peasant is so very badly off within the Polish farming system. The author of these words has a brother who is a farmer and who does quite well on his 5-hectare piece of land, together with his children. Perhaps he is not affluent -- just like everybody else -- and perhaps it is true that supplies of industrial goods do not flow into the rural sector in any great abundance, but all the same, he always manages to impress his brother, the city dweller, with something new on his land or on the farm. And it is like this everywhere.

In helping all the sectors of our agriculture, including individual farmholders, our government and our state are making enormous efforts directed toward increasing output from Polish agriculture and improving food supplies to the population. This has to be admitted by everybody who can think objectively. Let us not, then, try to persuade he who is well that he is actually sick. Let us not fabricate new myths that will later serve as a basis for formulating false theses on the need to change the agricultural system, to alter our agricultural policy. It is all highly artificial and equally risky. And, first and foremost, it is untrue.

And the Eighth Commandament says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"...

## WARSAW PARTY OFFICIAL ON POLITICAL PROBLEMS

AU041831 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 31 Jul 83 pp 1,3

[Boleslaw Porowski interview with Wieslaw Gemza, first secretary of the PZPR District Committee in Warsaw's Zoliborz District: "I Cannot Say That Everything Is In Order"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Porowski] August 1980 was an enormous experience for all Poles, including, I think, experienced party activists.

[Gemza] Yes, this is true, and if anyone denies it then he is a most blatant liar. At that time it was most difficult to find one's bearings and to assess who was who and what his aims were. That I was able to avoid "making a caper" I owe to my compass.

[Porowski] What kind of a compass?

[Gemza] The true interests of the people with whom I have lived and worked together for many years. I understand one thing: that only my party could guarantee these interests and that only it was capable of formulating a constructive program for improving our republic.

[Porowski] At that time a struggle was unleashed for our party's image. What kind of a party did you have in mind?

[Gemza] A workers party, one that is free of errors and distortions, that is ideologically homogeneous, and one for which the ideals of socialism are the aims of its struggle and daily efforts.

I saw that many of my comrades were utterly confused. I myself had many doubts, but not in relation to overriding party considerations.

[Porowski] What were these doubts?

[Gemza] I kept wondering whether we had done all in the past to prevent the explosion of the workers' proptest. I kept wondering where effors had been made, who had made them, and so on.

[Porowski] What conclusions did you arrive at?

[Gemza] That we all are to blame, to different degrees, of course. In the same way the country's present situation is not determined by Comrade Jaruzelski and a few other members of the party-state leadership alone. This situation depends on the attitude of all of us, including those who are passive or not militant enough.

[Porowski] The party had difficulty but it did manage to effectively safeguard its ideology and positions.

[Gemza] Yes, it did manage this, but its aktivs had to make superhuman efforts. Those who had built the foundations of people's power did not fail. Their ideological prowess and experience in the political struggle were of great help and still are. For them the party aims were and are the supreme values. They have not become rich by defending people's power. They have not accumulated any riches. Today their living standards are exceptionally modest and even poor.

[Porowski] What errors have been made insofar as training young people is concerned?

[Gemza] We have been trying to find that out for a long time now, but still in vain. Perhaps we did want to excessively protect young people against the difficulties of daily living. Perhaps there are errors in the model of training. Perhaps we should take a closer look at those who train young people. After all, not so long ago Z. Nadjer also was an educator of young people. I know that a few days before he was appointed head of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe some people had stubbornly maintained that he deserved to play an important teaching and educational role at Warsaw University. He is now gone, but was he the only doubtful personage among the educators of our young people? How I wish that the present young generation be educated and instructed by the educators who educated me when I was young, although they had received their training in the Poland of Lsanacja.

[Porowski] Not only schools and higher schools are responsible for the education of young people.

[Gemza] You are right. I even think that a large number of our teachers acquit themselves well in their educational tasks. We have to devote serious attention to the educational role of families, plants, and youth organizations.

[Porowski] Today the Church is also playing quite a role in education. We can say the same about the underground, which is hostile to socialism.

[Gemza] I would rather not speak about the Church for various reasons. This is too difficult and too extensive a subject to deal with in a few sentences.

[Porowski] But the Reverend Blachnicki [not further identified] has done his job?

[Gemza] Let us leave this subject alone.

I have my own views on these issues and I have often stated them. All this can even its place in the formula for national accord. What I will say now is that tolerance should be equally binding on all partners. As for the underground's influence, it is shrinking. I can say this on the strength of what is taking place in the educational and training facilities in the Zoliborz District of Warsaw. I do not want to say in this connection that everything is in order. If we take into account that young people have little political experience and are sensitive, then, I think, their reaction, conduct, and attitudes are not much different from the reaction and attitudes of other generations. I know personally many young people who greatly impress me by their understanding of the country's situation, by their courage in the struggle against political adversaries, and by their ideological integrity. I do not worry about their taking over from us. This takeover will be done by worthy people. Still, I expect that radical changes will take place in the process of educational training.

[Porowski] The country has traversed a long way since August 1980. Where are we now?

[Gemza] The country's situation is stabilizing now, but perhaps too slowly. Perhaps we go at times for superfluous compromises.... I think that if all party members were more consistent in implementing the ninth party congress resolutions our situation today would have been much more favorable. I have in mind especially those party members who discharge the functions to which they have been elected or appointed by us. It often seems to me that not all party members realize that there was a ninth party congress, which made certain decisions and mapped out tasks for all party members as well as for those nonparty people who accept the party's constitutional leading role. I am not interested in verbal declarations. I am interested in specific conduct, attitudes, and reactions. Unfortunately, there are various shortcomings in this regard. The situation is not good when the head of an institution is dismissed without the knowledge of the primary party organization and of the district and Warsaw committees. But what about the ninth congress decisions in this regard? What can I think of the activities of workers self-government bodies who declare their approval of the party's leading role, but who deny that a party organization has the right to influence the work of the radio and press facilities in production enterprises? I cannot say that everything is all right when I meet at various levels of economic and state administration the people who refuse to take responsibility for the political situation in the community they are in charge of and for the political attitudes of their subordinates.

[Porowski] If this is a universal feature, the situation is not to be envied.

[Gemza] Fortunately, this is not a universal feature. However, there are cases that must not be passed over in silence and must be responded to. The thing is that we are continuing to struggle against our political adversaries and that we cannot afford the luxury of entrusting our material and human potential to those who are indifferent to the aims of the socialist state. Perhaps we had to do this at a time when we were short of qualified cadres who were ideologically and politically on our side and who were loyal to the ideals of socialism. Today the situation is different. In addition, the political conditions in which we have to implement our political aims make it necessary for the managing cadres to make an unambiguous political choice. The simple fact is that today we must be certain that the country's material and spiritual riches are used as they should in favor of the party's programmatic aims and in the interest of the working people.

[Porowski] You have mentioned workers self-management bodies.

[Gemza] My impression is that not all activists of these bodies have learned the lessons of 1981 when they let themselves be drawn into the political game on the side of the anti-socialist groups.

They still continue to succumb to the whisperings of the enemies of the workers' cause and to lead workers self-management bodies into a blind alley and to compromised positions. The problem is that this is taking place at the cost of the self-management bodies' legal tasks and powers.

[Porowski] What measures do you envisage to ensure that truly socialist self-management bodies operate effectively in every enterprise?

[Gemza] We continue our political work. We continue to talk, patiently to explain, and to promote meaningful discussions. We will have to show more determination vis-a-vis those who continue to oppose the idea of socialist self-management bodies because I think that these bodies must under no pretext become a field for the penetration by forces inimical to socialism. I am profoundly convinced that workers will support us in this.

[Porowski] What about the trade unions in this connection?

[Gemza] The position is certainly clear. I place great hopes in workers' and class trade unions. I am certain that they will be our important and real allies in our struggle for the interests of workers and for the socialist character of enterprises. This to me is a great opportunity for trade unions and for us.

[Porowski] What you have said suggests that the political situation is normalizing, albeit not without obstacles. Is the party's situation also improving?

[Gemza] Roughly speaking, yes. But I do not share the optimism of those who would like now to trumpet about the final victory. I think that the situation of primary party organizations continues to be difficult, because they have still not regained the support of a majority. It is only seldom that party members encounter hatred, but people show much reserve and a wait-and-see attitude toward them.

[Porowski] Why is this so?

[Gemza] There are many reasons, and we discussed them during the most recent plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

[Porowski] I have been told by some party organizations in plants that your speech at that plenum made a favorable impression.

[Gemza] Thank you for the compliment. The crisis of confidence was so profound that the present process of regaining social support necessarily has to be longer than was the case with our earlier crises, all the more so since -- despite the efforts of the mass of party members to achieve ideological integrity and unity -- various ideologues continue to proclaim doubtful little theories and obsolete slogans that have long been compromised. They are hindering the ideological conosolidation of the party and the people's unity around it.

[Porowski] The political adversary and the counterrevolutionary underground are not inactive.

[Porowski] The reports reaching us from production enterprises have included a number of specific cases of the underground's presence. I think that we will continue to feel this presence and I assume that the forces that are inimical to the party and the socialist state will continue to disturb the process of stabilizing our life and hinder the rate of socialist transformations. We must strengthen our ranks in order to effectively oppose destructive actions.

There is no other alternative. However, I think that in the shorter term we should focus our efforts on the task of regaining respect for the party and its resolutions. The party is no pop or sports idol that is an object of admiration. I think the party needs respect and authority, which can be ensured if considered decisions are made and consistently implemented.

MINISTER OUTLINES CULTURAL 'CRISES', REMEDIES

PM071853 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 18 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Report signed (I) on Culture and Art Minister Kazimierz Zygulski's 16 July Szczecin meeting with representatives of the region's cultural activists]

[Excerpts] "We meet here at a time when the Polish intelligentsia is undergoing a crisis. This crisis is not something new, not even in the socialist movement," K. Zygulski said. "It has traditionally accompanied economic and political crises and has been connected with many different revalution processes. It was so after 1905; it came as reaction to the disappointments of the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's. It is in its essence an internal crisis, a crisis of consciousness much more serious than the economic one.

"We must overcome this crisis, and the following thesis should accompany us in this work: We must not allow a repeat of the rift we have lived through; we must apply all our determination to break the series of desperate myths and unrealistic expectations. I am saying this in a city where the Polish intelligentsia has been -- and still is -- creating a cultural heritage anew in unusual circumstances," the minister stressed. Whoever adopts a passive attitude toward this creative process works to the detriment of the whole country.

"Polish culture must continue to develop in a polycentric fashion and cannot focus its sights on one central point, a single metropolitan center claiming an exclusive right to shape opinions and determine the climate of the creative processes. The material means we have at our disposal are limited, but we must remember that in the realm of culture there are no direct dependencies between enormous outlays and the cultural or artistic results.

"In the world of culture and in creative circles we are counting on people with strong and clearly defined personalities, because it is they who initiate all creative processes," Minister Zygulski continued. "We must not lose the new generation of creative individualities already waiting on our doorstep."

MILITARY PROPAGANDA AKTIVS DISCUSS TASKS

AU051215 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 5

[Report signed "Z.L.": "The Armed Forces' Propaganda Aktivs in Session -- It Is Necessary Always To Be In the Frontline?"]

[Text] The Armed Forces' propaganda aktivs met in session in Warsaw to discuss the new conditions and tasks of propaganda work after the abolition of martial law and during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis.

The abolition of martial law does not mean that the country's situation is fully stabilized, for which reason the tasks of overcoming the economic crisis, implementing the program for improving the supply of consumer goods, and applying the economic reform are still in force. The present period is also posing crucial tasks for propaganda workers in the sociopolitical sphere because the ideological and political adversary

has not ceased his antisocialist activities. That is why it is necessary to always improve the methods and contents of propaganda work, which must reach the broad sections of society. The word spread by the propagandist-agitator must be based on the facts, must be specific and comprehensible, and must rapidly reach those at which it is aimed.

The past years have produced much experience and many lessons which should be used for propaganda work. Although the present forms and methods of work have proven themselves, it is now necessary to adapt them to ever-changing conditions and needs.

The participants in the meaningful and constructive discussion, which was chaired by Colonel Dr Zdzislaw Rozbicki, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration of the Main Political Board of the Polish Armed Forces, tried to answer such questions as: How to combat the political adversary under the present conditions? How to win over young people who regard the principles of the socialist system as their own and yet are at times mistrustful of some of the power apparatus' actions?

Wherever we are absent, the participants in the discussion agreed, the vacant places are readily occupied by the political adversary. It is therefore necessary to fill in all vacant places and always be in the frontline! In doing this, one should use a good publication, a commentary, or another form of propaganda. In order to convince the people and to make them support the interests of the state these forms of propaganda must be up to date and must effectively influence one's emotions and feelings, especially those of young people. The best results are obtained when propaganda tasks are performed by small groups of propagandists and when materials are transferred from the center to the grassroots without losing any of their topical significance. These materials should be closely related to the problems of individual communities or regions. These tasks were discussed among others by Colonels Tadeusz Tenczynski, Andrzej Blazej, and Symforian Chwilkowski, and by Piotr Ikuryz.

Propaganda is just one of the many instruments that can influence the awareness of society. It will be the more effective, the better it is synchronized with the other means of influence. Colonels Wladyslaw Iwaniec, Zygmunt Kwaitkowski, Mieczyslaw Mukrut, and Jan Malinski; and Lieutenant Colonel Arkadiusz Henszel spoke of the importance of the knowledge of people and of the training of propagandists for the effectiveness of propaganda.

Col Z. Rozbicki discussed the issues in question and highly appraised the course of the session and the proposals submitted during it.

## BRIEFS

NEW STATE UNDER SECRETARY -- On the proposal of the minister of metallurgy and the machine industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Andrzej Ruszkarski to the position of under secretary of state in that particular ministry. Andrzej Ruszkarski was born in 1934 in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski and comes from a family of working intelligentsia. He completed his higher education at the Silesian Polytechnic where he obtained the degree of an engineer-mechanic. He started working at the Baildon steelworks at the age of 27 (in 1956) where he has been given one higher position after another. He was, among other things, the director of an electrode production plant, chief engineer of Mikrohuty, as well as deputy director, and then from 1976 director-in-chief of the Baildon steelworks. He is a member of the PZPR. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

STATEMENT ON JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU061023 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug p 5

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1983 -- At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Mr Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of Japan, His Excellency Mr Shintaro Abe, accompanied by Mrs Abe, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 3rd to 5th August 1983.

During his stay in Romania, the foreign minister of Japan was received by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. On that occasion the foreign minister of Japan conveyed to the president of Romania greetings from the prime minister of Japan, His Excellency Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the foreign minister of Japan had a broad exchange of views on the present situation and on the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations, as well as on international matters of common concern.

The foreign minister of Romania and the foreign minister of Japan held talks in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries had steadily been developing in various fields and expressed their determination to spare no efforts to further deepen and expand bilateral relations on mutually advantageous bases.

In this context, the two foreign ministers emphasized the special role of the state visit paid to Japan by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu, in 1975. They also highlighted the significance of the visit to Romania, in 1979, by His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito and Her Imperial Highness Princess Michiko.

As for bilateral cooperation, given the possibilities of further developing relations in the economic fields, the two ministers stressed the need for greater efforts to promote cooperation in fields of joint interest and mutual benefit. They also assessed that the existing trade imbalance should be gradually overcome through the two countries' joint efforts, by further enlarging the total trade between the two countries.

They reaffirmed the importance of exchanges in the field of science and technology and in the cultural field for the development of bilateral relations as a whole.

The two ministers had a fruitful exchange of views on international issues of common concern. They emphasized their governments' conviction that Romania and Japan should continue their efforts to promote the cause of peace and international cooperation based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and mutual advantage. They shared the conviction that, as stipulated in the charter of the United Nations, international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and that states should refrain in their relations from the threat and use of force. They were of the opinion that progress in building security and cooperation in Europe would have a positive influence on peace, stability and cooperation all over the world.

Referring to some of the major questions of the contemporary world, the two ministers emphasized the need for every possible effort to promote disarmament, nuclear disarmament, first and foremost. They also pointed to the need for narrowing the gaps between the developed and developing countries to the end of eliminating underdevelopment.

Bearing in mind the importance of the United Nations for maintaining international peace and security and for promoting economic and social development of all countries, the two ministers reasserted their support for the enhancement of the role and efficiency of the United Nations. They were in favor of a closer cooperation between Romania and Japan at the United Nations and other international bodies and agencies.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the present visit of the foreign minister of Japan to Romania made a significant contribution to the expansion of the bilateral relations and mutual understanding between the two countries.

The foreign minister of Japan expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him during his visit to Romania. He extended to the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania an invitation to pay an official visit to Japan, at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The minister for foreign affairs of Japan, Shintaro Abe, left Bucharest on Friday morning.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Also present were Radu Bogdan, Romania's ambassador in Tokyo, and Takaaki Hasegawa, Japan's ambassador in Bucharest.

DINCA, STOICA MEET CUBAN DELEGATION

AU061452 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/8/1983 -- Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, they approached aspects of development of the Romanian-Cuban friendship and collaboration in the light of the decisions made during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro.

In this frame, special attention was paid to the expansion of the collaboration in agriculture and food industry, as well as to the problems related to the intensification of the swap of experience between the experts of the two countries.

The determination was expressed to take action for the strengthening of the Romanian-Cuban relations on multiple planes, in the interest of the two friendly countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

During their Romanian visit, the Cuban delegation had meetings and talks at the section for party work in agriculture of the CC of the RCP, with Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP, at the Brasov County Committee of the RCP, the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Likewise, the delegation visited industrial and farm units and the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Crop.

BRIEFS

NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR -- On 24 July Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Maurice Bassous, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lebanon to our country, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Jul 83 p 7 AU]

SUNDIC ON 'ULYANOV' INCIDENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD051555 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Here is our topical foreign affairs commentary. The level of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations has once before been gauged, at the time of the Cuban crisis, in terms of the distance between the two countries' ships. History repeated itself when a U.S. gunboat stopped a Soviet ship to check its cargo destined for Nicaragua. Milika Sundic comments:

The enterprising commander of a U.S. warship who showed interest in the nature of the cargo on board the Soviet ship "Ulyanov" did not allegedly have his superiors' approval for his action, but all the signs are that this will not be held against him. U.S. international law experts have taken the trouble of explaining to the U.S. and world public that the U.S. warship's commander did not violate any norms. The Pentagon's explanation that the conversation between the two captains passed off without incident, and that it would not have been known to have taken place if the Cuban Prensa Latina news agency had not informed the world public, was accepted as satisfactory because the Soviet side did not react with excessive sharpness, although it had enough cause to do so if it had so desired. The Nicaraguan authorities, in whose port the "Ulyanov" docked, were likewise content to do no more than invite the press to see for itself the groundlessness of U.S. accusations that the Soviet ship was carrying arms. None of the interested parties in this event has indulged in any guesswork as to what would have happened if the captain of the Soviet cargo ship had refused, as he had evey right, to answer the questions put to him.

All the signs are that the incident in the waters of the Pacific, 12 nautical miles off the coast of Nicaragua, should be interpreted as a test of Soviet patience at a time when the U.S. Administration is demonstrating its power in Central America, while at the same time, through the mediation of its emissary, Stone, holding a dialogue with the government in Managua and the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The fact that Moscow did not want to make an issue out of the incident in the waters of the Pacific is, in our view, not in the least a mere coincidence. The Soviet restraint is calculated to blunt the edge of U.S. pressure on Nicaragua, or, in other words, to encourage those tendencies the aim of which is to eliminate disagreements between Washington and Managua at the conference table. Such tendencies have been visible, especially since Ambassador Stone, as he said himself, had a useful conversation with the Managua government.

The reduction of tension in Central America has been reflected in a positive manner not only in the situation in that part of the world but also in Soviet-U.S. relations. This conclusion seems to have been reached both in Washington and Moscow. Unlike the situation a while ago, before the sending of the U.S. fleet to the area close to the coast of Nicaragua, the United States is displaying a greater inclination to view the so-called Nicaraguan and Cuban threat through somewhat different eyes. This is to a great extent the consequence of the U.S. Congress' dissatisfaction and fear of the Vietnamization of Central America, and to no lesser extent also the result of newly-created hopes for a meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers, Andropov and Reagan, early next year.

After the agreement in Madrid, which, true enough, has not yet resolved the so-called Maltese knot, and the agreement on the sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union, other steps are in sight in relations between Moscow and Washington.

It is possible, that is to say, and proposals to this effect already exist, that President Reagan will ease the embargo on deliveries of U.S. oil exploitation equipment to the Soviet Union. Viewed in isolation, these are not major steps, but in view of the complexity of relations between the two superpowers and the fact that the wheat agreement was reached immediately after the agreement in Madrid, the significance of these steps must not be underestimated. In other words, the Soviet Union was interested in not dramatizing the incident over the "Ulyanov" and if favorable conditions are created for relaxation of the crisis in Central America, which depends mostly on the United States, that will give rise to fresh hopes that the Russians and Americans can also starting discussing missiles in a more peaceable and constructive manner.

## STATEMENTS BY ALBANIA'S ALIA CRITICIZED

AU041459 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug p 6

[Vlado Teslic Commentary in "International Topics" column: "Good relations or Dangerous Pretensions"]

[Excerpts] The contradictions of Ramiz Alia, new leading man in Albania, are that he is stressing a wish for and interest in good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, but remains with Enver Hoxha's platform of interfering in our internal matters.

It is difficult to find in all this a modicum of soberness and rationality, let alone any logical agruments. It is even less possible to see an expression of some new opening to the world, especially to Yugoslavia. The only new thing is probably a certain indignation, because the Yugoslavs dared to respond to Enver Hoxha's campaign, because they pointed to the chauvinistic and irredentist nature of Albanian policy toward Yugoslavia, that is, to the irresponsible and dangerous policy that is to the detriment of the Albanian and other peoples in the Balkans.

There is a certain novelty, of course, in shifting the emphasis from Enver Hoxha's thesis on "their own territories" in Yugoslavia to the "Kosovo-republic" slogan.

Anyhow, this thesis is now used most frequently also by Albanian irredentists in our country, who are confronted with the fact that the territory of the SFRY is inalienable and inviolable and that not only all our peoples and nationalities but also the international community are firmly standing behind this.

Ramiz Alia is saying that state relations are one thing and ideological struggle is another. He stresses that Tirana wants to have good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia but at the same time, it does not want to withdraw from the ideological struggle. Of course, this does not prevent him from equating "ideological struggle" with attacks against Yugoslavia, its system and policy, doing so from exclusively irredentist positions, because Tirana has long since lost the basis for any kind of ideological struggle.

Key Question

The key question in this respect is whether Tirana accepts differences in political, ideological, economic, social, and other spheres, that is whether it recognizes the sovereign right of peoples to the inalienability and inviolability of their territories and the right to determine their stand in internal and foreign policy in accordance with the UN Charter principles.

In any case, Ramiz Alia has found himself in a difficult position, having to open his country to the world objectively, but without changing anything, at least in relations to Yugoslavia. This, of course, is an insoluble puzzle. It seems that he in contrast to the others, realized also the significance of the Yugoslav attitude toward Albania and tried to blacken it by calling it propaganda or presenting it as interference in Albanian internal affairs.

Of course, one must wait for real proof of assurance that Albania is not interfering in our internal affairs. If Ramiz Alia is really in a dilemma as to who is interfering in whose internal affairs, would it not be advisable to search for an answer outside the sphere in which the new Albanian head of state is moving, dealing with history, mostly with romantic history, with patriotism, mostly a bourgeois kind, and with Albanian-Yugoslav relations from nationalist positions, not from internationalist, class and socialist positions, thus overlooking the joint antifascist struggle and all that Yugoslavia has done for Albania.

Is the answer not in what we stress all the time and what is so meticulously formulated in the Yugoslav demarche to the Albanian Government of January this year, which begins with mutual interests and the need to preserve security and peace in the Balkans and, farther afield, in Europe.

An essential condition for establishing good-neighborly relations -- and this also means respect and mutual trust, which Tirana fails to regard as unavoidable attributes of good neighborliness -- is to consistently respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. This is exactly how it has been written down in the UN Charter.

So much for the beginning and for a test of goodwill.

MARKOVSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DRESDEN

LD060351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 5 GMT 83

[Text] Skopje, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Krste Markovski, president of the Central Committee of the Macedonia League of Communists and members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today left Skopje for Dresden at the invitation of the Dresden regional committee of the SED.

The visit will last several days, during which Markovski will acquaint his hosts with the efforts of the Macedonia League of Communists to implement the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and the 8th Congress of the Macedonia League of Communists. Views will be exchanged on direct cooperation between the Central Committee of the Macedonia League of Communists and the Dresden regional committee of the SED, as well as on the possibilities of expanding and enriching cooperation between the SR of Macedonia and Dresden in other spheres.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL RECEIVED IN LEBANON

LD031745 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug 3 (TANJUG) -- Traditional friendship and good relations between Yugoslavia and Lebanon were confirmed today, Wednesday, in a conversation between Assistant Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dimitar Janevski and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Vice President of the Lebanese Parliament Munir Abu-Fadel.

The visitor from Yugoslavia and his hosts also conferred about the latest developments in the Middle East and the Lebanese Government's efforts toward the establishment of sovereignty and territorial integrity throughout the territory of Lebanon.

Before his two-day working visit to Lebanon, Janevski was in Damascus and Amman, where he conferred about the crisis in the Middle East with the foreign ministers of Syria and Jordan, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Marwan al-Qasim.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ON 1983 WHEAT YIELD

LD052341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 5 (TANJUG) -- The wheat crop in Yugoslavia is this year to reach 5,342,000 tonnes, Yugoslav Secretary for Agriculture Dr Milorad Stanojevic said today, Friday.

Speaking at a press conference here, Stanojevic said that 3,456,000 tonnes of wheat had already been stored in silos, meaning that 98.1 percent of the planned market surplus purchases had been ensured. Purchases of another 66,000 tonnes of bread wheat from individual producers are required to meet the plan, Stanojevic said.

The Yugoslav Secretary for Agriculture Stanojevic said that this year's wheat crop would meet the domestic demand, including in terms of seed and reserves. The wheat purchases to date are higher by around 760,000 tonnes than last year.

Secretary Stanojevic told reporters that wheat was sown also in non-growing areas and he criticized the securing of higher production by means of sowing larger areas with wheat.

He said that the modern agricultural technology was evidently inadequately applied and termed this as the basic cause of stagnation in terms of the wheat yield. For years, that is, the wheat yield in Yugoslavia has stood at 3.3 to 3.4 tonnes per hectare.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ILLS

LD052311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Pristina, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- Kosovo has sufficient creative forces for a broad front against idleness and irresponsibility. These forces must exert their influence for greater and better work in order to achieve material effects of the programs, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists emphasized in his talks with the Pristina leadership.

The implementation of the program of economic stabilization was the main theme of the talks. Tomislav Sekulic, president of the Municipal Assembly, listed several facts that show that the economic trends in Pristina are considerably better than last year. Many collectives have increased their production, productivity, and income. The production of coal, electricity, lead, and shock absorbers for vehicles has increased considerably. Work is becoming the measure of everyone's value. Losses are considerably smaller than last year. Nevertheless, they have reached 680 million dinars. The worst offender in this respect is the "Ramiz Sadiku" combine.

The fact that in the first 6 months this collective incurred a loss of 440 million dinars shows that 'its rescue operation' has not been successful, Azem Vlasi said. New and more adequate measures are therefore necessary. One thousand workers of this collective are on compulsory vacation at the moment.

Something almost unbelievable was also heard at this meeting: 29 workers in "Dardanija" incurred a loss of over 90 million dinars. Criticism was also leveled at collectives that are not taking any measures to implement the stabilization program and are only waiting for directives "from above." Budimir Vujsic therefore demanded the replacement of leaders who did not carry out their duties and the appointment of the right people to the right places. Nebi Gasi was also very categorical in his demand for putting irresponsible people under the magnifying glass. He said that some environments have been seized by anarchy and liberalism. Unless the leaders who make mistakes are put on the carpet without sentimentality, we cannot stabilize either the political or the economic situation, Nebi Gasi stressed. He said that some authorities hindered actions for eliminating harmful phenomena. There were hundreds of interventions during the action "If you have a house -- return your apartment," which prevented consistent implementation of this useful initiative. Gasi also drew attention to the mass phenomenon of house burglaries in Pristina.

Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists, also insisted on work, order and responsibility. Kurtesi feels that Kosovo has great reserves in human potential. If this potential is more adequately used by better organization, we will have fewer economic problems. Kurtesi called for a re-examination of investment programs and for an assessment of efficiency in the construction of some capital projects. He also insisted on the elimination of a consumer mentality in the social fields and demanded that the League of Communists of Pristina more persistently continue its struggle against negative phenomena and various speculations.

"The campaign should be replaced by continuous actions. We must not allow coffee shops to open on practically every corner of Pristina, while many honest people cannot find premises for useful work," Kurtesi observed. He appealed to the leaders to be in the front ranks of struggle against negative phenomena, so that past errors would not be repeated. "If we keep to the old manner of working, we shall have plenty of nice programs but few material results. The League of Communists must therefore be capable of creative struggle on the stabilization front. To this end, party organizations must be renovated by new members who will be ready for radical changes in the economy and other spheres of life," Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo emphasized.

VOJVODINA INCREASES OIL PRODUCTION ABOVE PLAN

AU051816 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] In the past 7 months, the Vojvodina oil work organizations produced 7,600 metric tons of crude oil. [figure as heard] This is 2.7 percent more than planned.

In the aforementioned period, the Vojvodina oil work organizations also produced some 534 million cubic meters of natural gas.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 5 August broadcasts a report on Vojvodina oil production for the first 7 months of this year which is very similar to the above item; but it gives an oil production figure for the Vojvodina organizations this year as 760,000 metric tons.]